

BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

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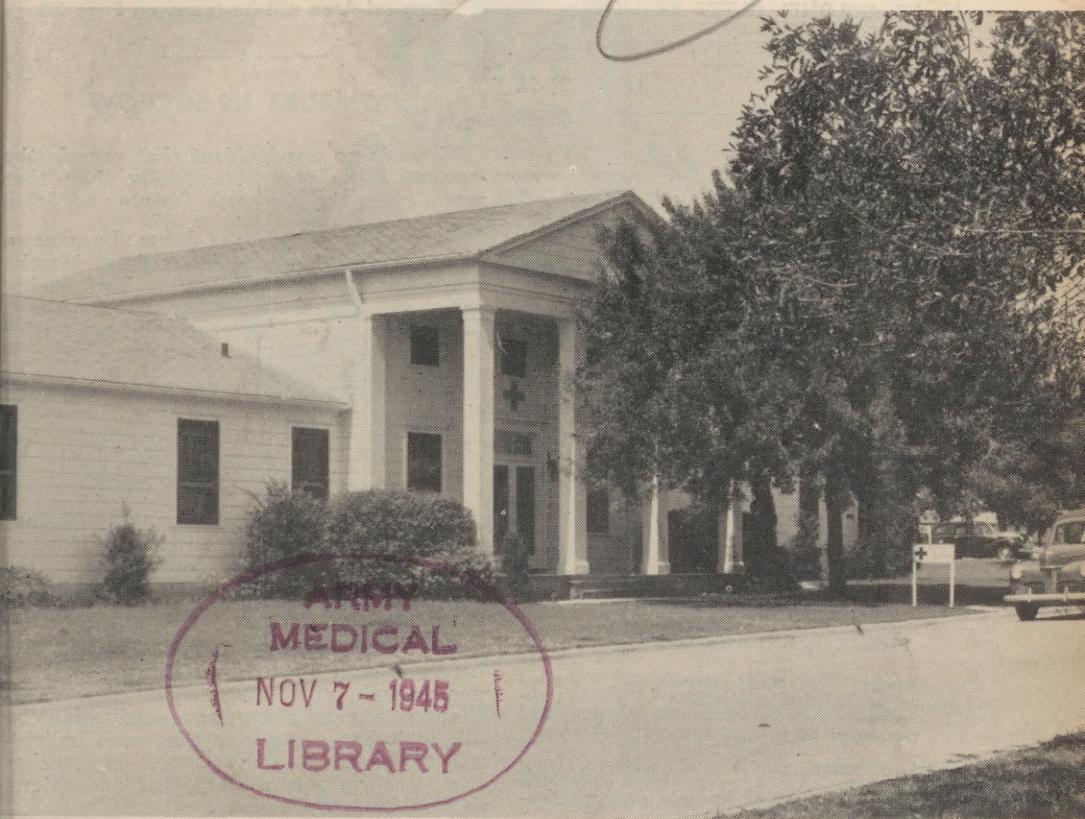
ARMED FORCES

VOLUME II

NO. 10

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1945



Headquarters, American Red Cross, Brooke Hospital Center

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

An Army Service Forces Installation

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

Official Publication
Brooke Hospital Center

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BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

Vol. II, No. 10

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**BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER'S
CHAPEL SERVICES**

Brooke General Hospital Area
"New" and "Old" Sections

PROTESTANT SERVICES:**Sunday**New Hospital: (Chapel No. 1) 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship.....

Vespers	7:30 p.m.
Old Hospital: (Red Cross Auditorium)	
Morning Worship.....	9:00 a.m.
Vespers	5:30 p.m.

RED CROSS AUDITORIUM, NEW HOSPITAL:	
Sunday School for Children.....	10:00 a.m.
Weekdays	
New Hospital: (Chapel No. 1)	
Vespers, Wednesdays.....	5:00 p.m.
Old Hospital (Red Cross Auditorium)	
Vespers, Wednesdays.....	7:00 p.m.

CATHOLIC:**Sunday**

New Hospital (Chapel No. 1)	
Mass	6:15 and 8:30 a.m.
Old Hospital: (Red Cross Auditorium)	
Mass	10:00 a.m.
Weekdays	
Mass, daily except Wednesdays	4:30 p.m.
Mass, Wednesdays	8:30 a.m.

Chapel Services in the Brooke Convalescent Hospital Area will be found on Page 20

COMFORT IN SORROW

There is no one incident that reveals the love of Jesus more beautifully than that recorded in the Eleventh Chapter of John.

During the absence of Jesus, Lazarus, a friend has died. A message from Martha and Mary had been sent to the Lord during the sickness of their brother, but four days have elapsed since Lazarus has been buried when Jesus arrives at the home.

When Jesus came to the place where the sisters met Him, He saw the sorrowing hearts and sought to bring comfort. The sisters told Him Lazarus was dead and had been buried four days already.

Jesus informed them that their brother would rise again. He gave them the Hope of the Resurrection and demonstrated the same by bringing Lazarus immediately back from the dead.

The work of our Lord as demonstrated here has been a source of inspiration to all good people all through the years. This chapter merits study and meditation by all, as it has a message that each individual will need at some time. It teaches that death is only a sleep that one enters, to awaken into Eternity.

Then it brings the comforting fact that our Savior has a knowledge and understanding of all man's sorrows and knows how to soothe them as the Great Shepherd. May all ever find comfort in Him.

—CHAPLAIN OLLIE. G. MATTHEWS



Keep The Torch Of Liberty Burning

SUPPORT THE

OCTOBER 29

DECEMBER 8



Here's Some Straight Talk About The Victory Loan: The War Is Over—But That's Not The Story—LET'S FINISH THE JOB!

The Victory Loan Drive opens October 29th, and extends through December 8th. Its 11 billion dollar quota includes a 4 billion dollar goal for individual Americans. It's a lot of money—but Americans have never yet let America down!

The treasury must meet the enormous obligations incurred in the achievement of victory. Government expenditures are being drastically reduced—and this will continue. Despite this, however, the aftermath of war carries grave responsibilities that must not be shirked, and in facing this task every American's help is needed.

Before the end of 1945, the people's Treasury must look to the people for further support. The care of the wounded must continue. Our men must be brought back from overseas. And we MUST keep DOWN inflation.

For every American, United States Bonds are the world's finest, safest investment. Four dollars come back to you for every three dollars in E Bonds held to maturity. And it's good to get into the habit of saving through the purchase of Victory Bonds. Support the Victory Loan—BUY YOUR SHARE AND MORE!

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AT BROOKE

Functioning as a department of the Brooke Hospital Center, the central headquarters of the American National Red Cross are maintained in the white, colonial style building located on the corner of Harvey and Division streets in the Brooke Convalescent Hospital area. (Pictured on front cover).

The staff of the American Red Cross at Brooke is composed of a field director, assistant field director, recreation supervisor, three case work supervisors, office manager, twenty-five case workers, twenty recreational workers and fifteen clerical workers. These members of the Red Cross are assigned to Red Cross offices in the various sections of the old and new Brooke General Hospital and in the Brooke Convalescent Hospital and extend Red Cross services to patients of the hospitals and to enlisted men assigned to each of the areas mentioned.

The Red Cross case worker, through the 3700 Red Cross Home Service chapters in the United States provides many services to patients in Army hospitals. She plans with the patient in regard to personal and family problems, obtains social histories at the request of medical officers, when such are necessary to assist in the diagnoses and treatment of the patient. She secures health and welfare reports at the request of both patients and their families. The case worker also interviews each patient who receives a disability discharge and assists him in filing a claim for a pension if he so desires. Then too, he may be referred to his Red Cross Chapter, if he is in need of further Red Cross service upon return to civilian life.

Verification of the need for emergency furloughs is another of the case worker's services. Loans are made to patients (as well as to military personnel of the Medical Detachment and Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School) for emergency furloughs. Also patients who are without funds may be provided with cigarettes and comfort articles until they receive their Army pay.

The twenty Red Cross recreation workers assigned to the Brooke Hospital Center plan all types of recreational activities for the patients in the various wards of the hospital, dayrooms of the annexes and in the Red Cross Auditoriums. These activities include current movies, parties, entertainments, dances and picnics. At times where there is no planned entertainment, there are ping pong tables, pool tables,

record players, and radios available in the auditoriums for the use of the patients.

Assisting the regular staff of the Red Cross, there are many volunteer Red Cross workers, including the Gray Ladies, Motor Corps drivers, Canteen workers and Staff assistants. All of the Red Cross Volunteer Corps members have completed special training courses in order to prepare them for their work in the hospital.

The Gray Lady Corps consists of 140 volunteer workers who make daily rounds in the wards distributing stationery and magazines, and when requested, these workers attend to shopping needs and various other duties for the bed patients. They also assist at parties, dances and other entertainments.

A group of twenty-seven Red Cross Gray Ladies working under the supervision of the Occupational Therapy department of the hospital, give handicraft instruction to patients on the wards in the making of rugs, scarfs, purses and belts.

The Arts and Skills Corps of the Red Cross is another group of volunteer workers who have had previous training in art-craft. These workers are assigned to the Occupational Therapy Shops to aid in the instruction of patients. This group is also under the supervision of the Occupational Therapy Department.

The Motor Corps, another volunteer group makes daily runs to all of the Red Cross offices on the post, to deliver correspondence, equipment and supplies. These volunteers also take small groups of patients on tours arranged through the Red Cross Recreation department to spots of interest in and around San Antonio.

The Canteen Workers, also volunteers, assist in serving refreshments at large parties and dances. Staff assistants serve as clerical workers in the various offices.

Beside the Red Cross headquarters building located in the Convalescent Hospital area, there are Red Cross Houses each with a large Auditorium, located close to the main building of the new Brooke General Hospital and near the main building of the old hospital. Under construction at present are two new Red Cross buildings in the Convalescent Hospital area each of which will have an auditorium as well as offices for Recreation and Case Workers.

The Red Cross maintains a Library of miscellaneous books in each of its buildings and at the various annexes, for the enjoyment of the patients of the Brooke Hospital Center.



Miss Verna Due

FIELD DIRECTOR
AMERICAN RED CROSS
BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER



MISS GENEVA VOSS, office manager for the Red Cross checks accounts with **MARY WEBB**, bookkeeper at Red Cross Headquarters.



NEWS FROM THE OLD HOSPITAL

Reported by E. OJA

Red Cross Recreation Worker

On September 27th at a patient party at the Red Cross building, Old Hospital, Pfc. Albert M. Sutton won the door prize which was a long distance person-to-person telephone call to any spot in the United States.

* * *

Three patients tied for first place when it came to guessing the number of spots on the dominoes contained in a bottle. They were Tec. 5 William Pokorney, Pfc. Clifton Morris and Pvt. Elno Reed. Upon further elimination, Pokorney remained the victor to receive first prize.

* * *

Leon Bingham, a patient at the Old Hospital, called the Bingo for the Beta Sigma Phi party at the Red Cross building Monday night, September 24th. Refreshments and prizes were furnished by the sorority.

* * *

On Saturday, September 22nd, Pfc. Jerome Beck celebrated his birthday by serving chocolate cake and "cokes" to his ward-mates in Ward 34 at the Old Hospital. The refreshments were furnished by the Red Cross.

In spite of the heavy rain Sunday afternoon, September 23rd, the Crockett Street USO brought in a group of girls to a party at the Red Cross building at the Old Hospital. Table games were played and a program followed the refreshments. Patients contributing to the program were vocalists Leon Bingham and Milton Chalmers.

* * *

In the Red Cross Building at the Old Hospital, patients are registering according to the state from which they hail. Naturally, thus far, Texas has the most registrants. Illinois comes second. Then Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan, California, New York, Ohio, and Mississippi.

NEWS FROM THE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

"Esky" appeared very worldly and bold at the "Esquire Dance" held in the 900 area. All the dancers (by the way there were nearly 100 girls) felt the sophistication of the evening which was evidenced by the glamorous pin-up pictures and crepe paper decorations. An extra decorative attraction was the floating bubbles, entirely unexpected, but very much appreciated. Excellent music by the 365th Band made dancing

(Continued on Page 8)



MISS JOAN B. THOMPSON, American Red Cross, in charge of Recreation for the Brooke Hospital Center.



MRS CAROL DAMM, Assistant Field Director of the American Red Cross, Brooke Hospital Center.



MISS GLADYS BLACK, American Red Cross, in charge of Recreation, old hospital, Brooke General Hospital.



MISS MARJORIE BROWN, Case Supervisor for the old hospital and for the Brooke Convalescent Hospital.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL NEWS

(Continued from Page 6)

real fun and every one had a wonderful time. Cokes were served.

* * *

These dances are sponsored by the American Red Cross and Special Services office. U.S.O. girls are the guests.

* * *

The infirmary patients in the 1200 area enjoyed a Red Cross party the other afternoon. They played "Society Dice," drank cokes, and enjoyed the prizes. Flowers, cards, games, matches, etc. have been brought up to the 900 area infirmary and we plan to get going real soon with gay ward activities there.



Left, Mrs. John E. Raye and Mrs. Edwin D. McCoy, Red Cross Motor Corps volunteer workers make a mental check of errands to be accomplished before taking off from the main headquarters building, American Red Cross located in the Brooke Convalescent Hospital area.



Mrs. Raye and Mrs. McCoy, both volunteer workers for the Red Cross are ready for one of their service trips in the Red Cross Station Wagon. Both volunteer workers, Mrs. Raye's husband, Colonel John E. Raye is on his way back from Europe. Mrs. McCoy's husband Colonel Edwin D. McCoy is with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

CARNIVAL NIGHT AT ANNEX III

Reported by ALVA PORTER
Red Cross Recreation Worker

Wednesday evening, October 3rd, was Carnival Night at Annex III. The Red Cross Gray Ladies were in charge of this interesting party and it was a colorful sight with gay booths, crepe paper decorations, and a regular carnival atmosphere.

Four little wooden horses with rope tails were the source of much amusement and the patients bet on the "winnahs" with the "make believe" money distributed to them. Perhaps the most visited booth of all was the one belonging to the fortune teller who wore the traditional costume. "Feed the

(Continued on Page 11)



Right, Mrs. Garrett P. Robertson, Chairman, Hospital and Recreation Corps, VWS, American Red Cross, is in charge of the Gray Ladies Handicraft section at Brooke General Hospital. She is shown above sorting wool to be distributed to patients interested in making various articles, such as scarves, rugs, handbags and gift novelties.



Mrs. Ruth Kelso Clarkson, Red Cross Gray Lady at Brooke General Hospital, assists Staff Sergeant Joe H. Ball of Dalhart, Texas, patient in Ward 8, to start a Handicraft project. Sergeant Ball served overseas as an Air Corps radio operator in Africa. Mrs. Clarkson is the wife of Brigadier General Herbert S. Clarkson of San Antonio, recently returned from overseas, now a patient at Brooke General Hospital.



Mrs. G. W. Miller, Red Cross Gray Lady, demonstrates to Captain Joseph A. Macnak of Whiting, Indiana, patient in Ward 7 at Brooke General Hospital, the procedure for making one of the little wool dogs featured by the Red Cross Handicraft section. Captain Macnak served with the Fifth Army in Italy and was wounded April 5th, 1945.



Mrs. Kenneth C. Perry has just celebrated her fifth year as a Red Cross Gray Lady at Brooke General Hospital. She is supervising Private First Class Lichtenberg of Elton, Iowa, patient in Ward 4, in a Handicraft venture. Pfc. Lichtenberg has been a patient at Brooke for 28 months, 20 months of which he spent in bed.

JAMES ROBERT LOVAN, right, 326 Shearer St., San Antonio, a diminutive patient in the General Surgery ward of the Brooke General Hospital, seems to be enjoying a bit of handiwork, such as sponsored by the Red Cross Handicraft section of Occupational Therapy.

Patients (members of the Armed Forces) with time on their hands aid in their own recovery by keeping their minds busy and off their illness and injuries by making attractive articles, materials for which are supplied by the Red Cross Gray Ladies on duty in the wards.

James Robert Lovan, shown in the photograph, convalescing from an appendectomy is the son of Master Sergeant and Mrs. James Madison Lovan. James attends St. Patrick's Academy. His father with 24 years of service in the Army is stationed at Long Island, New York.

ANNEX III NEWS

(Continued from Page 9)

"Hungry Cow" was fun, as there the patients tossed corncobs into the mouths of a large cardboard cow. Additional attractions were a "cork gun shooting" contest and "Ring Toss." At the latter booth, contestants tossed rings over large candy cones. Refreshments of popcorn and grape punch were served;



the punch being poured from two wooden kegs. At the end of the party, prizes were given to the 5 men scoring the highest points during the evening.

Thirty girls from town were there to help make it a swell occasion.



An enthusiastic group of Brooke General Hospital patients participating in an interesting game provided for their enjoyment by Red Cross Recreation Workers on duty at Brooke Hospital Center. The above scene was photographed in the Red Cross Auditorium at the "old" hospital.

NOTICE TO MOTHERS Visiting Clinics at Brooke

The Brooke Hospital Center has made arrangements for maintaining a Day Nursery, located in Annex II where Mothers may leave their small children with complete safety, while visiting the Clinics at Brooke.

There is no charge for this service and the nursery is open from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 daily, Monday through Friday and from 9 to 12 only on Saturdays. Competent personnel is on hand to care for the children.

Notice: Brooke Hospital Center Patients

Watch for the opening of the Brooke Hospital Center's Service Club located south of the new Guest Houses between Annexes III and IV on Stanley Road.

OPENING DATE ABOUT MID-NOVEMBER

GIVE WITH GRATITUDE

Community-War Chest Victory Campaign

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PATIENTS

Enjoy the following sports:

—SOFTBALL

—VOLLEYBALL

—TENNIS

—BARBELLS

—DUMBBELLS

—HORSE SHOES

—CROQUET

—BASKETBALL

—FOOTBALL

—TETHER BALL

Equipment necessary for a get-together at sports is available for use between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily Monday through Friday and 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday. Draw your requirements at Building 1027, behind the Red Cross Auditorium, immediately across from the main building of Brooke General Hospital.

**INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE LOCATIONS
FOR THE ABOVE SPORTS MAY BE SECURED
WHEN YOU DRAW YOUR EQUIPMENT.**

"A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network
from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas
Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p. m.

GERMAN WAR GUILT

In the trial of 45 German war criminals now being conducted by the British, the revolting debasement of these defendants is revealed in testimony of the most gruesome nature. Josef Kramer, the arch criminal, is charged with 44 others with complicity in the death of 4 million persons in the Belsen and Oswiecim camps. A doctor, one of the prison inmates in the Oswiecim camp, testified that 80,000 Jews, the entire population of the ghetto of Lodz in Poland, were killed and burned as fast as they could be worked through the gas chambers and crematoriums.

The indictments prepared in Berlin by the Allied War Crimes Tribunal against 24 leading Nazis are the most unusual documents in the history of crime. Officers and officials of the recent German government are charged with acts and conduct not heretofore recognized by the warring nations of Europe as punishable.

The Nazi leaders whose trial approaches include all the top men in Hitler's Germany. The ground work for the trials, which will begin in November, has been prepared with care. United States Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson is the chief prosecutor. The tribunal will determine its procedure and punishment and there is no court or authority to question its decisions. Justice Jackson has set up a smooth-working staff of assistants, and methods of procedure agreed upon will insure harmonious action on the part of the three Great Powers in the prosecution of the defendants.

Justice Jackson will open the prosecution by developing Germany's guilt against humanity. Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief prosecutor for the British, will present those elements of guilt involved in breaking treaties by waging aggressive war. The French staff, in charge of prosecutor Francois de Menthon, will cover matters of conspiracy and breaches of rules of war. R. A. Rudenko, former chief prosecutor of the Ukraine, will handle charges of waging aggressive war and of crimes against humanity on the Eastern front.

FUTURE PEACE

The future peace of the world is compromised less by controversial discord in international conferences than by the scientific progress in developing new weapons

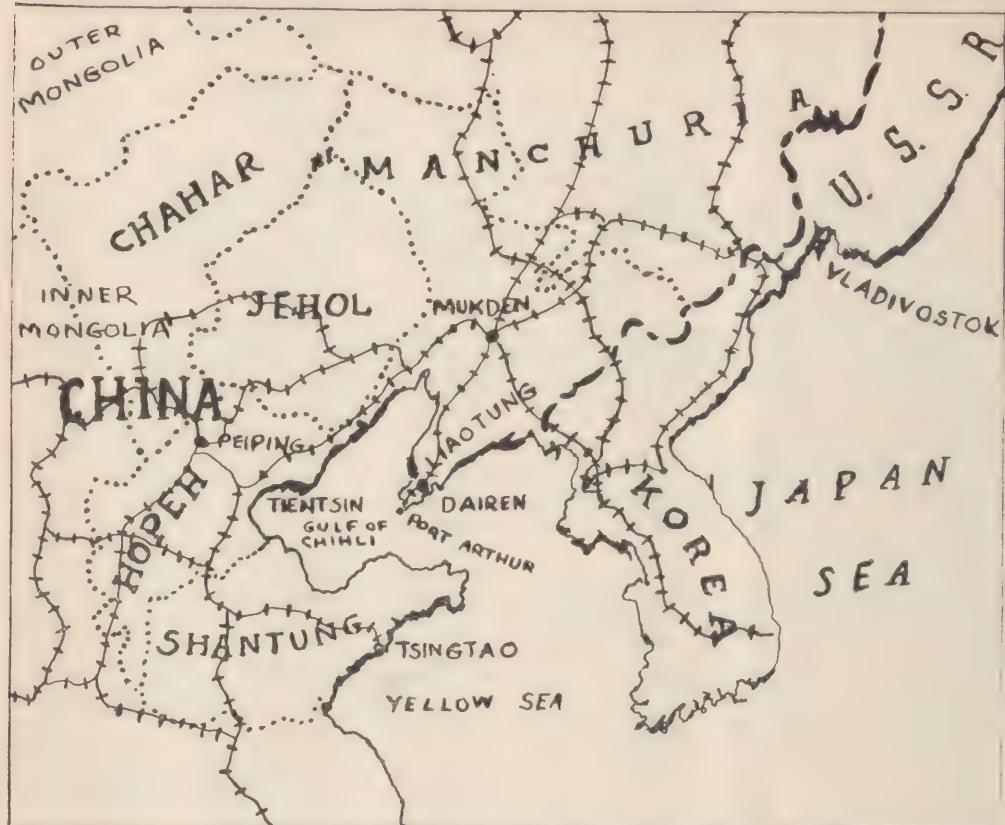
of destruction. Days for cooling-off since the abandonment of the foreign ministers council in London already have brought about a saner estimate of what actually was accomplished.

In a recent press conference President Truman declared that the London meeting laid the groundwork for further progress, and that there was no real clash of American and Russian interests. He expressed concern that each country is misinterpreted and misunderstood in the other, owing largely to differences in language, but believes that these differences can be reconciled and a firm foundation established by the United States and Russia for peace throughout the world.

A mutual understanding becomes necessary more than ever in view of the recent revelations made by the Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, in his biennial report to the Secretary of War, of "terrifying" new weapons for which the United States "must prepare or perish." It is so important that this country realize the possibilities of new weapons, General Marshall said, that he called upon General H. H. Arnold, commanding the Army Air Forces, to report on them.

General Arnold disclosed that a bomber plane is under construction capable of carrying a twenty-two-and-a-half ton bomb, and that the Ordnance has plans for a 50-ton bomb. Arnold said that bombers can be developed capable of carrying a 50-ton bomb "to attack any spot on earth and return to a friendly base." He stated that rockets can be directed to targets by electronic devices and new instruments, which guide them accurately to sources of heat, light and magnesium. "They are so sensitive," Arnold reported, "that in the space of a large room they aim themselves toward a man who enters, in reaction to the heat of his body."

Only through international agreement can the use of these terrifying weapons be prevented. Any agreement not to use them in future years will be worthless. It is the prevention of war itself that must be agreed to. Unless the peoples of the three powerful nations, the United States, Great Britain and Russia, in future years remain strong in their determination to prevent wars, there is no telling what lies ahead. We must weigh the future with care, seeking guidance from past events. We know that war-weariness following the other war ren-



dered the vast majority of our people rather indifferent during the thirties to the aggressive moves for conquest made by Japan, Italy and Germany. We relied upon the oceans to protect us, at least long enough to get ready should the flames of war spread to this country.

Scientific developments in methods of destruction no longer gave us initial protection. Already a weariness is growing in this country because of the retention of troops in Europe and Japan. The secret of the atomic bomb is not to be shared with nations not participating in its development. But there is only one source of power that can keep our enemies from learning that secret through their own research, and that is to maintain a counterintelligence service within their boundaries to ferret out every phase of such work, and then smash it.

CHINA

The Chinese Communists want control of four strategically-placed provinces in northeast China, and their demands hold implications of an understanding with the Soviet Union. It is possible that the Soviet Union is back of this demand, as Siberian

Russia would be more secure if communist rule prevailed in Chahar, Jehol, Hopeh and Shantung Provinces.

Without the assurance of a friendly neighbor in those regions, Russia fears that at some future date her outlet to the Pacific Ocean again may be limited to the winter-bound harbor and port of Vladivostok. Premier Stalin already has laid the foundation with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek whereby Russia will have restored to her certain concessions in Manchuria of which she was deprived when Japan began overrunning that country in 1931.

Russian and Chinese officials will cooperate in operating railway lines in Manchuria. One railnet connects the two Trans-Siberian railroads with Vladivostok. Another railnet leads southward through Mukden, with one subnet extending into Korea and another down the Liaotung Peninsula to the terminal points of Dairen and Port Arthur.

In the early part of this century, Russia converted Port Arthur into a powerfully defended warm-water base for her Pacific fleet, only to lose it to Japan in the war that came a few years later. Now that she

(Continued on Page 30)

'Information, Please'-A Popular Educational Feature Of Reconditioning at Brooke



Lieutenant Paul S. Morton, Educational Reconditioning Officer at the Brooke General Hospital (standing) answering questions put to him by patients of the hospital on opportunities available for furthering their education now. Panel members are, right to left, Corporal Joseph Jamey, Patient's Personnel; Lieutenant A. H. Tucker, Counselling Section and Lieutenant Pat G. Combs, Army Ground Forces section.

"Information, Please" is one of six weekly programs presented by the Educational Reconditioning Section of Brooke General Hospital for the benefit of ambulatory patients of the New Hospital, Annexes II and III and the "Old" Hospital.

The program conducted as a panel, is composed of a moderator and three or four representatives from major patient-serving departments of the hospital. Occasionally local business men and educators sit on the panel.

Conducted very informally, this is the patient's opportunity to ask any question that is in his mind and be assured of receiving up-to-date correct information.

"Information, Please" is run on a three week cycle designed to cover a wide range of questions during the hospitalization period of the majority of patients. The first week takes up any problems of a personal affairs nature, such as: pay, bonds,

allottments, insurance, decorations, lost baggage, with representatives from AGF, Personal Affairs, Patient's Personnel and Counselling Section, sitting on the panel to answer such questions.

The second week specializes in Educational and Vocational problems, such as: job opportunities, veterans' preferences, provision for further training under the GI Bill, Public Law No. 16 and USAFI. Representatives from Civil Service, United States Employment Service, Veteran's Administration and Educational Reconditioning Section handle these questions.

The third week is open for all questions dealing with discharges, veterans' benefits and privileges under existing laws, such as: pensions, unemployment compensation, hospitalization, GI Insurance, separation from the service and return of old job.

Panel members answering these questions come from the Red Cross, Veteran's Administration, Counselling and Separation Sections.

Awards Reach Peak Figure of 2,995 in 30 Days at the Brooke Hospital Center



Sergeant William F. Berek, of Chicago, Illinois, bed patient in Ward 6, was presented the Silver Star by Colonel John C. Woodland, commanding officer of the Brooke General Hospital, shown in center. First Lieutenant James E. Mance, left, adjutant, read the citation. The Silver Star was awarded to Sergeant Berek* for gallantry in action.

An all-high peak for awards at the Brooke Hospital Center was reached when 2,995 decorations were presented or issued during August of this year.

Awards of decorations are made by the War Department or by designated commanders, acting for the President. At Army hospitals, such as Brooke, decorations are supplied upon verification of the award by means of a general, special or letter order furnished by overseas commanders or from copies of such records as may be furnished by The Adjutant General in Washington, or from a certified extract taken from officers' War Department Adjutant General Office Form 66-1 or 66-2 or from the service records of enlisted men.

A requisition for such decorations is then drawn on the nearest Quartermaster Depot retaining a stock level of the decorations. All decorations above the Combat Infantryman Badge are usually engraved with

*Story on Page 31



Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, commanding general of the Brooke Hospital Center congratulates Private First Class Oscar W. Grisham, of Seadrift, Texas, after presentation of the Soldier's Medal awarded to Private Grisham* for the performance of an act of heroism under conditions other than those of conflict with the enemy.

the tiny silver star from whence the decoration receives its name.

The Bronze Star Medal, received by 72 Brooke patients is awarded to any person who while serving in any capacity in or with the Army on or after 7 December 1941 distinguished himself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military or naval operations against any enemy of the United States. The Bronze Star Medal is richly cast with a miniature star in its center. The service ribbon for the Bronze Star Medal is red, edged with white, with a central stripe of blue bordered with narrow white.

The Military Order of the Purple Heart gained 318 new members at Brooke during August. This decoration, established by General George Washington at Newburgh, 8 August 1792, during the War of

*Story on Page 18

the Revolution and revived out of respect to his memory and military achievements by War Department General Orders No. 3, 22 February 1932, is awarded to members of the armed forces of the United States and to civilians who are citizens of the United States serving with the Army, who are wounded in action against an enemy of the United States or as a direct result of the act of such enemy, provided such wounds necessitate treatment by a medical officer. The decoration is particularly beautiful; a gold colored metal profile of General Washington's head in relief against a purple enameled heart on a gold colored, heart-shaped metal base. The Purple Heart ribbon is purple with border edges of white.

Topping the list in number of awards during the 30-day period at the Brooke Hospital Center was the Combat Infantryman Badge. This decoration is awarded

there is a wreath of laurel leaves framing

to all Combat Infantryman "for satisfactory performance of duty in ground combat with the enemy." The decoration is of sterling silver with a flint-lock rifle on a paneled field of infantry blue, surmounted by a laurel wreath. This award went to 992 members of the armed forces at Brooke. To the enlisted man, the award of the Combat Infantryman Badge means an additional \$10.00 in pay per month. (Officers do not receive compensatory pay for the Combat Infantryman Badge.)

The Expert Infantryman Badge, of which 16 were given in August at Brooke is awarded by attaining the standards of proficiency established by the War Department. \$5.00 additional pay is authorized to enlisted men awarded this decoration.

The Medical Badge was established as a means of recognizing the important role performed by medical personnel on duty with infantry units, especially infantry battalions. It is intended that this badge shall be awarded only to those who shared with the infantry the hazards and hardships of combat. This award went to 72 men at Brooke. Oval in shape, the silver badge carries a design on which a Caduceus and the Geneva Cross are super-imposed on a litter surmounted with a wreath of laurel leaves.

The Good Conduct medal whose ribbon is the familiar scarlet one with three narrow white stripes in its center was presented to 828 enlisted men at the Brooke Hospital Center. The medal has been established as a reward for those enlisted personnel, who have demonstrated fidelity through faithful and exact performance of duty, efficiency through capacity to produce desired results, and whose behavior has been such as to deserve emulation. It is awarded to enlisted personnel of the United States Army who on or after August 27, 1940 had or shall have completed three years of active Federal Service or after December 7, 1941 completed one year of continuous active Federal military service while the United States was at war.

The face side of the decoration displays an eagle resting on a bayonet laid on a closed book, with the encircling words, "Efficiency, Honor, Fidelity." On the reverse of the medal within a wreath there is the phrase "For Good Conduct." Above a scroll which will bear the name of the person to whom the medal is awarded, there is a star.

Not more than one Good Conduct Medal will be issued to any one man or woman, but those entitled to the award upon completion of any subsequent 3-year period of active Federal Service will be awarded the appropriate clasp in lieu thereof.

Oak-Leaf Clusters which represent additional awards to all decorations above the Good Conduct Medal (with the exception of the Medal of Honor which is awarded

once) are worn on the appropriate ribbon. 207 of these were given at Brooke in August.

There were 180 silver and bronze Service Stars issued during the period. These stars tell the number of campaigns in which the wearer has participated. 110 bronze Arrowheads were distributed. These are also worn on the theatre ribbons and indicate the wearer met requirements for its award by making a parachute jump, combat glider landing or initial assault landing on a hostile shore during World War II.

One of the most treasured of awards is that of the Distinguished Unit Citation, the Army award, which has been greatly confused with that of the Presidential Unit Citation which is a Navy award. The Army's Unit citation is a Badge of blue, one and three-eighths inches in length and three-eighths inches in width set in a gold colored metal frame of laurel leaves approximately one-sixteenth inch in width. It differs from the Presidential Unit Citation in that that decoration is a horizontally striped, tri-color unframed ribbon. Both are worn on the right breast, the Navy citation can be presented to Army personnel only if the unit cited has participated in amphibious operations. One hundred and 38 men received the Army's Distinguished Unit Citation at Brooke during August.

Other awards presented were Special badges for drivers and mechanics of motor vehicles in combat zones, 23 of which were given at Brooke along with 18 drivers' bars.

SOLDIER'S MEDAL PRESENTED AT BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

The Soldier's Medal, which is awarded to members of the U. S. Armed Forces "for the performance of an act of heroism under conditions other than those of conflict with the enemy," has been awarded to Private First Class Oscar W. Grisham of Seadrift, Texas, patient at the Brooke General Hospital.

The decoration was presented to Private First Class Grisham by Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, commanding general of the Brooke Hospital Center.

While serving in Tunisia with the 126th Radio Intelligence Signal Company, a fellow member, unable to swim, while bathing floated out to sea on an inflated innertube. Without regard for personal safety and fighting the strong current, Pfc. Grisham went to the rescue. Although five miles off-shore, Grisham was able to maneuver the exhausted soldier to the beach, thus saving his life.

In addition to the Soldier's Medal, Grisham wears the American Defense (Pre-Pearl Harbor) ribbon and the European Theatre of Operations ribbon with
(Continued on Page 31)

Telephone Center—A Popular Spot In Brooke General Hospital



Pass the Telephone Center practically any time of the day and a scene like the above will more than likely greet the eye. The Telephone Center provides a real service to patients of the Brooke General Hospital.

The Telephone Center purposely was designed for the comfort and convenience of patients of the Brooke General Hospital and has more than proven its worth, since its installation by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, judging by the number of patients who use it.

The Telephone Center, is conveniently located in the basement of the New Brooke General Hospital. It is spacious, and comfortably furnished with ranch-style furniture, the gift of the San Antonio Junior League. Walls are finished in light beige with a wainscoting effect in deep tan and the floor is of restful two-tone green inlaid tile.

Cantilever type construction allows patients on crutches or with one or both legs in braces to have easy access to the open

booths without the inconvenience of standing. Special acoustic material combined with the cantilever type booth eliminates interference of conversation by those using the booths immediately adjoining. There are six booths provided for long distance calls and six for local calls. These are interchangeable after regular hours.

Partially enclosed is a separate booth from which wheel or litter patients may make local or long distance calls. The walls are also lined with acoustic material. The booth is equipped with an operator's chest set with ear-phones attached so the patient with possible arm injuries may phone with complete comfort. Should his hearing be impaired, there is an amplifier easily controlled so he may hear distinctively.

CHAPEL SERVICES IN THE BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL AREA

Sunday	CATHOLIC MASS
Chapel No. 3 (1200 area)	8:00 A.M.
Chapel No. 2 (900 area)	9:00 A.M.
Weekdays	
Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area)	4:30 P.M.
PROTESTANT SERVICES	
Sunday	
Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area)	9:00 A.M.
Chapel No. 2 (900 Area)	10:00 A.M.
Auditorium (1300 Area)	10:00 A.M.
Auditorium (MDETS)	11:00 A.M.
Weekdays	
Chapel No. 8 (1200 Area) Wednesday Evening Services	6:30 P.M.
EPISCOPAL SERVICES	
Sunday	
Chapel No. 2 (900 Area) Sabbath Communion	10:45 A.M.
LUTHERAN SERVICES	
Sunday	
Chapel No. 3 (1200 area) Holy Communion	9:45 A.M.
JEWISH SERVICES	
Friday	
Chapel No. 2, Sabbath Worship	8:00 P.M.

Lt. Colonel Kernek New Commanding Officer At Brooke Convalescent Hospital



Lieutenant Colonel Clyde Kernek, Medical Corps, has been announced as the new commanding officer of Brooke Convalescent Hospital by Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, commanding general of Brooke Hospital Center. Colonel Kernek succeeds Colonel William C. McCally who is returning to civilian life to be clinical professor of surgery at Western Reserve University,

Cleveland, Ohio, the position he held prior to entering the Army in January, 1942.

Major Louis B. Shapiro, MC, will take over as chief of the reconditioning service, Colonel Kernek's former position, and will continue as chief of the neuro-psychiatric treatment section.

O. T. AND P. R. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO OFF-DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL

The occupational therapy and physical reconditioning facilities of Brooke Convalescent Hospital are currently available to officer and enlisted cadre during off-duty hours. A number of men are now taking advantage of the excellent instructors, supplies and equipment offered in the shop and gyms on week-day evenings.

The occupational therapy shops have ample tools and supplies for making smart leather wallets, attractive Christmas cards, plastic frames, bath mats, and ceramic items. Skilled instructors are on hand in buildings T968 and 969 on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6 till 9 o'clock. Most of the materials needed for craft work may be obtained without charge.

The gymnasium and athletic field are well equipped with exercising devices and equipment for such sports as basketball, tennis, badminton, horseshoes, shuffleboard, handball, baseball and volleyball.

Officers and enlisted men who wish to work at hobbies and crafts, or take part in the health and recreational program, are welcome to make use of all the off-duty facilities furnished at Brooke Convalescent Hospital.

PVT. DROOP



Water Carnival Entertains Patients Of The Brooke Convalescent Hospital



Sergeant C. J. Robinson gave out with "Stout Hearted Men," one of the favorites of all who have heard him sing. The occasion was the Water Carnival held at the new swimming pool, Brooke Convalescent Hospital.

A capacity crowd of patients at the Brooke Convalescent hospital were royally entertained recently by a variety show presented at the newly completed swimming pool in the convalescent area.

The water carnival was sponsored by the Physical Reconditioning department of the convalescent hospital, and judging by the applause and laughs heard from patients, it was a huge success.

Comedy was inter-mixed with exhibitions given by the top-notch swimmers and divers. Captain Robert Shapiro, Dental Corps of Brooke General hospital, kept the spectators doubled up with laughter at his comic dives performed in a swimming suit from the era of the '90s.

"Willie" started the carnival off when he fell from the diving board. About fifteen men well distributed throughout the

audience went to his rescue, hurriedly stripping off their robes and displaying more 1890 swim suits.

Personnel from the San Marcos Army Air Field gave exhibitions of swimming and diving which brought applause from all attending. "Willie" (Captain Shapiro) challenged one of the Air Field swimmers to a race across the pool. His opponent had negotiated to the other side of the pool, and was half way back to the starting point when "Willie" turned on the heat.

In a prearranged deal, a rope had been laid along the bottom of the pool from the starting to the finishing line. "Willie" attached himself to the rope and as he did so, a crew of men from the Physical Reconditioning department began to haul him through the water. His body did an

(Continued on Page 24)



"Willie" gives an exhibition of "diving" at the Water Carnival held at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital. Incidentally, such antics require skill in order to alleviate any danger of injury.



"Willie" is shown being pulled in by rope for a landing as he finished a challenge race a half-stroke ahead of his opponent. "Willie" to those not in the know is Captain Robert Shapiro, Dental Corps, of Brooke General Hospital.

To the rescue! When "Willie" seemingly "fell" into the pool, some fifteen rescuers wearing 1890 swim suits went after him. The wonder is that they were able to keep afloat in their odd costumes.



Private First Class Donovan Peterson at far left nears the finish line with his spoon and ping pong ball. His secret of success, is a furious dog-paddle which does not necessitate his head moving from right to left or up and down.



Private First Class Gloria Gedney, entertained with her vocal talents between acts at the Water Carnival held at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital.



Wacs on duty at the Brooke Hospital Center form a pin-wheel in the center of the recently completed swimming pool during the Water Ballet at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital's Water Carnival.

WATER CARNIVAL

(Continued from Page 21)

aquaplane act, in fact, he practically took off the surface, reaching the finish line about a half stroke ahead of his opponent. It still hasn't been figured out why Willie wasn't injured when he hit the finish line, because the men hauling on the rope were so far removed from the pool they couldn't tell when "Willie" had reached the finish line.

The championship WAC swimming team from the Brooke Hospital center gave a precision-perfect rendition of a water-ballet, and the girls also did some exhibition diving.

Two contests took place. In the first, the men had to hold pingpong balls in the bowl of a spoon and cross the pool—Pfc. Donovan Peterson, of Company F-2, won this race and received a toilet kit for his work. The other contest wound up the show when 500 pennies were tossed in the pool, the object being to get the most pennies in a given time.

Sgt. C. J. Robinson, Brooke Convalescent Hospital, and Pfc. Gloria Gedney, WAC, entertained the men with vocals sung to the accompaniment of the 365th ASF band. Cold "cokes" were served during the carnival by a mobile unit of the Red Cross.

ARMY TRAINING PAYS DIVIDENDS TO DISCHARGED VETERANS

Army training is paying dividends to discharged veterans by qualifying them for civil service jobs, according to Erwin F. Carle, Civil Service representative at Brooke Hospital Center's separation section.

Mr. Carle interviews all men being discharged who are interested in civil service appointments.

Soldiers with army assignments as truck drivers or auto mechanics find it easy to rate similar jobs under Civil Service.

Soldiers in radio, postal or medical work, and those assigned as guards, storekeepers, mess sergeants, cooks, and clerk-typists also find civil service openings in line with their experience, Carle said.

When the Army discharges fills out a Civil Service application at Brooke, he has attached to his application sheet a war veteran's preference form that rates him an additional five points in securing the job of his choice. Should a veteran file a disability claim with the Veterans' Administration and receive a letter authorizing the compensation, he gets another five points.

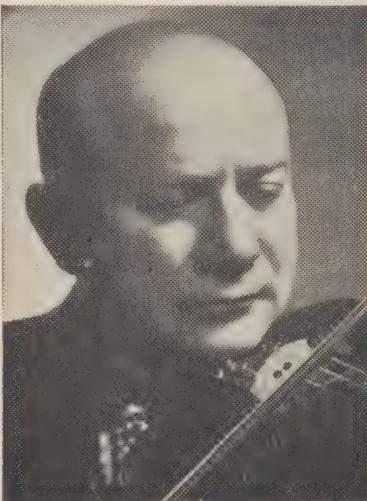
The Army's educational reconditioning program which offers Brooke patients condensed courses in many trades is an-

other major help in qualifying for civil service jobs, Mr. Carle stated.

Last month 56 discharges made applications for civil service positions while still being processed in the separation section. Many more discussed with the representative the jobs open in various localities, for which an up-to-date list is kept.

Army men who left civil service employment for military service have a cinch at getting their old jobs back, and therefore do not go through the formalities of civil service interviews, which is part of the GI counseling service at Brooke.

Brooke Hospital Center has already started employing war veterans in open civil service jobs for which they are qualified, Major Cyrus S. Myers, Director of Personnel at the Brooke Hospital Center said.



Mischa Elman, veteran concert violinist, will open the San Antonio Symphony Society's seventh concert season as guest artist with Max Reiter and the 75-piece symphony at the Municipal Auditorium, Nov. 10.

Elman, who has played American concert stages since 1908, heads a roster of 14 guest artists who will appear with the orchestra during the 20-week season. It will be a return engagement for him in San Antonio.

This season, too, the symphony society will inaugurate a series of twilight chamber music concerts. These will come on Sunday afternoons on dates yet to be announced, and will be played by the newly-organized San Antonio string quartet.

Season tickets or individual tickets for subscription and extra-curricular concerts will be available to military personnel at reduced prices, symphony officials have announced.

Member of the "Lost Battalion" Of Burma Tells Strange Story



Pfc. Houston T. Wright, member of the 131st Field Artillery—the "Lost Battalion" of Burma, and a Jap prisoner for three and a half years, catching up on his "domestic" news at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital, where he is now a patient.



"We were seven days out of Honolulu, December, 1941, when the ship's radio blared forth with President Roosevelt's declaration of war against Japan. From there on in, we ran into nothing but trouble to say the least."

Thus began the strange story as related by Private First Class Houston T. Wright, of Corpus Christi, Texas, and former member of the 131st Field Artillery Battalion, the "Lost Battalion" of Burma. Pvt. Wright was recently repatriated after having been held prisoner of the Japs for three and a half long years. He is now a patient at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital.

After the declaration of war with Japan, Java became their immediate destination. When they arrived, they were greeted by the famous 19th Bomb Group, who had winged their way from Clark Field. Re-marked Pfc. Wright:

"It's surprising how quickly all of us Field Artillery men became ordnance men, mechanics, turret gunners, radio operators, fitters—in fact we did everything to 'keep 'em flying'."

Among the experiences of Pvt. Wright were a running sea battle with Jap cruisers. Badly outnumbered, the USS Houston and Australian cruiser Perth, went down with their guns blazing. The Japs then prepared to land on Java, "throwing 300,000

Nip warriors at us and we didn't even have a chance."

Taken prisoner on March 8, 1942, Wright recalled his initial instructions from the Japs:

"We were told to go up into the hills for our own protection as the natives were more than unfriendly. Our temporary camp was an old tea plantation which was swell for a few days. But our troubles began when we were taken to the dock area of Prick."

"Here we were lined up. The officers were forced to stand in the front rows and bow as inspection of our ranks by the Japs began. Colonel Thorpe lined up all the Texas boys, six feet tall or better, and secretly whispered, 'Well, we'll make the Japs look up to us in one way at least.'"

Stationed at Prick for three months, the men subsisted on tea for weeks, until later meager rations of rice supplemented their diet. Dysentery was rampant and resistance lessened by the day.

Later the men were assigned to unloading Jap barges vividly marked "Red Cross," which they strongly protested. They were ordered to do what they were told or they would be decapitated.

At dusk they were herded into broken-down Jap trucks and driven past a camp where Dutch women were beaten unmercifully for greeting the American soldiers with "thumbs up" or "V-for-Victory" signs. Although the women were discouraged from making such displays, they never failed to transmit courage to the Americans.

Moving to a new location, they received fairly good treatment for a while, though food rations continued to be poor. The men however were able to secure food stuffs by having managed to conceal money for the purpose. (Officers were allowed to purchase food from village stores).

Time-pieces for the men became the seasons, the moons and the monsoons. Dragged out of their sleeping quarters one night, they were informed they were to be "honored" with a "special" assignment. It was a trip of horror, and filth, living six weeks like animals.

"We were marched to the docks and loaded on old, rickety transports. Men were allotted one and one-half feet to squat in. Rank didn't make much difference to the Japs and daily roll call added to their discomfort. Rations consisted of one-quarter pint of water per day with sea

weed soup.

Finally disembarking "somewhere" in Burma, the men were required to walk forty kilometers into the jungles. They were supplied with picks and shovels and began to hack their way through tenacious undergrowth in an effort to blaze a trail for a railroad. The project was sharply curtailed, fortunately, when the water supply ran out.

Next they went to a cholera camp, where 600 Burmese natives had perished. Half-filled graves greeted their eyes, with the camp site filled with swarming flies and maggots. The Americans quickly sprinkled lime throughout the area and closed the graves.

Wright was now down to slightly under a hundred pounds and weak with beri-beri and dysentary, so he was permitted to enter a Jap hospital at Tambizat. There he stayed for six months and one day a flight of B-24 Liberators passed overhead.

"That was the most beautiful sight I had seen in a long time," he remarked.

They were immediately shuttled on a prison train deeper into Burma, which to Wright, now seems "tons" of years ago. He luckily was assigned to duties with a Dutch doctor which for him was a break, temporarily.

Later he was assigned to heavy field duties again. He recalls with emotion some of the cruelties of the Jap guards:

"We'd try to take a break but the guards would yell, 'Speedo, speedō,' and push and prod us with their weapons. All the men had contracted malaria. No quinine was available and many keeled over dead on the job. The Japs not content with working us 14-16 hours a day, made us carry back-breaking sacks of rice to camp, as well as the dead bodies of our buddies.

"Jap cameramen often photographed us for propaganda films. We'd be forced to sit beneath the blazing sun, given Jap magazines and mail to read in posed shots in an effort to make it appear as though we were receiving mail from home."

August 29, 1945, rolled around and that's the date in future years that Wright will recall and for which he will thank God. The blue lights over Rangoon splashed the skies and that was "it," the signal for liberation. "All of us broke down and cried like babies! I'm still pinching myself to see if it's true."

Private First Class Ottie Murphy, a patient in the Brooke Convalescent Hospital contributed the following poems based on incidents and reactions experienced by him in the Philippines. Pfc. Murphy has spent most of his life farming in Texas. In his spare time he has added to his formal education by reading volumes of poems including Shakespeare's works, Ten-

nyson's poems and The Medieval Ballads, studying their metric and rhyme. The Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast hopes to be favored by more of this new writer's poems.

PHILIPPINE MEMORY PICTURE

*From out the mountains of Leyte
I met her coming down,
Amid the rain and mud so free,
A little woman brown;*

*Her naked feet, her raven hair,
I saw, and one thin dress
Which close to every feature fair
Clung with a drenched caress.*

*Upon the back of her great beast,
The burdened carabao,
The rice on which her people feast
Had worked its weight too low.*

*She sought to right the load,
She tried with unavailing strength,
Till strange conventions I defied
Through friendliness at length.*

*I understood no word she said;
Her talk was strange and free;
And when I'd finished, in some dread
She gave a fingered V!*

ROBIN HOODS AWAY

*Robin Hoods away, away,
Robin Hoods away;
The flying bombs so mighty now
Were shafts but yesterday!*

*How do the dauntless heroes stand
To drive the heathen mad?
The Patriots of the Alamo
Are one with Stalingrad;*

*And where the ancient chariots ran
Are faster ones that race,
And no beloved flying high,
Need lose his wings in space;*

*And where the simple tribesman smoked
The ancient pipes of peace,
The best of modern minds must strive
That wars forever cease.*

*Robin Hoods away, away,
Robin Hoods away;
The very shades of Sherwood's green
Are new and changed today!*

—OTTIE MURPHY

BRIEF SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF BASEBALL TOURNAMENT AT THE BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

On September 6th, Co. K-3 beat A-1, 3 to 2; Sept. 7th Co. I-2 beat K-3, 2 to 1; Sept. 11th, A-1 beat I-2, 5 to 4; September 12th A-1 again beat I-2, 6 to 5; eliminating I-2. On the next day A-1 applied the brush to K-3, 9 to 2, thereby taking the championship. (Photo on Page 27)



BROOKE SPORTS

"Second Round" Softball Champs Brooke Convalescent Hospital



Here are the second round champs of the regimental softball league of Brooke Convalescent Hospital, Co. A, First Battalion. Team members are front row, l. to r.: Pfc. J. L. Carr, Cold Springs, Texas; 1st Sgt. O. J. Gross, Bastrop, Texas; Cpl. E. F. Becker, Louisville, Ky.; and Pfc. A. E. Miller, Ft. Worth, Texas. Second row: Cpl. Jess Jackson, Linn Creek, Mo.; Lt. Chester T. Hino, Pittsburgh, Penna.; Sgt. Edwin Maas, Chicago, Ill. Standing: Pfc. Clyde Copeland, Trumann, Ark.; Pfc. Orval Pursley, Dallas, Texas; S/Sgt. John C. Peralta, Beeville, Texas; Cpl. Arthur S. Williams, New Orleans, La.; and Pfc. M. A. Kleb, Houston, Texas. Winners of the First Battalion championship, they played a double elimination with the Second and Third Battalion champions.



KAMRATH STILL WINNING: Captain Karl Kamrath, right, one-time national intercollegiate doubles champion, is still winning tournaments in amateur tennis play. With Captain Robert S. Hawthorne, left, Brooke Hospital Center adjutant, he won the doubles crown by default in the finals of the center's tournament. Captain Kamrath also won the men's singles title, defeating Lieutenant Lloyd Thomas, 6-2, 6-0, 6-0.



BROOKE SINGLES FINALISTS: Clashing for the women's singles crown, Corporal Lenore Krusell, WAC, of Wauteshan, Wis., Physical Therapy student, is shown left receiving congratulations from Physical Therapist Lieutenant Celeste A. Hayden, of Montesano, Wash., after winning the match, 6-4, 5-7, 6-1.



Buy More VICTORY BONDS

MDETS "Campus Notes"

This is the first of a series of columns to be written by the instructional personnel of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School. The instructor of instructors, a well-known man on and about Fort Sam Houston, Master Sergeant Adolph Patzewitsch, after a bit of coaxing and threatening, consented to write a column about the staff of the school for this issue. It is with the greatest of pleasure that we present to you the tongue-twisting and mouth-filling words of Sergeant Patzewitsch:

This, folks, is a casual and fleeting take-off on the subject of that doughty order of men who for the past few years have led a steady panorama of students to take gradated and antiseptic sips from the Pyrean springs of Hippocratean know-how.

As your scribe ruminated about the premises, surveying that conglomeration of pedagogues commonly known as the instructors of the MDETS, he gathered something like the following glimpses and impressions:

The baffling sight of the extroverted and irrepressible T/4 Harvey, with sober visage and the ever-so-faint Mephistophelian glimmer in his eye—going through a series of class demonstrations with smooth efficiency . . . the intense earnestness and warmth of Maj. Sartorius as he expounds upon one of the numerous subjects in the Surgical Section's curriculum . . . the pleasant sound of Sgt. Bill Hamilton's easy-flowing and mellifluous vocabulary as he unfolds new vistas in the domains of physics and electronics to neophyte x-ray students . . . the ready response of T/3 John Victor to a puzzled Lab. student asking for help . . . the composure and seriousness with which T/3 Ken Hoag conducts an attentive class in pharmacy.

Behold S/Sgt. Rabold, who with inexhaustible energy, verve and boundless enthusiasm pounds home the "know-how" of x-ray technique . . . the amusing spectacle of T/5 Frank Wheeler dominating a packed assembly hall while expatiating, with irascible vigor, on cogent phases of anatomy . . . tireless and versatile T/4 Worrel patiently drives home a point in one of the numerous classes he conducts . . . ever courteous T/4 Carleton and mild-mannered T/4 Clutter appraise a piece of dental work, their optics squinted to the proper degree to give them scientifically critical and enigmatic professional mien, while an expectant student looks on.

Dropping in the lecture room, with a twinge of envy, one marvels at genial and scholarly Capt. Haines' uncanny knack of sustaining that eloquent ring in his voice

. . . A scene in the surgical section: the assured ease with which erudite T/4 Schlifka commands the attention and respect of his class or gently muffles a garrulous student . . . affable Capt. Wasserman scrutinizing a dental film, with students huddling about him . . . the cluster of students intently concentrating on a specific spot contiguous to the business end of a pointer manipulated by calm-voiced and meticulously scientific T/4 Fiedler . . . sincere and efficient T/4 Abernathy insisting on the undivided attention of his huge class.

Here and there an occasional peccadillo was noted when one of these worthy task-masters was caught off guard, preoccupied with other than expository duties.

Indeed, it was amusing when this scribe tried to coax a quote or two out of these men concerning the teaching game and their feelings about it. In most instances one met with an effusive display of modesty, mock self-deprecation, artful shifts to roguish naivete and whimsically cynical retorts.

However, jovial Capt. Kroner (lab) started the ball rolling by stating aphoristically, "There are no short cuts in this game" . . . T/5 Hyatt (lab) avers, "It's not easy, but I like it," adding for an afterthought, "After doing a series of lectures, an instructor is completely tired out—physically, mentally and vocally." . . . Practical, taciturn T/Sgt. Humphries (lab) randomed, "Just give me something to work on," then added, "To determine real ability in a student observe him closely at actual work." . . . T/5 Milford (dental) is a protagonist of the three F's: "Be fair, friendly and firm." . . . Capt. Kelley (dental) comes forth piquantly: "We like young students with good common sense and students whose fingers are not all toes."

"The instructor's personality is most important in teaching," opines alert and friendly T/4 Bernstein (surgical) . . . "when the quality of student material is good, teaching is a real pleasure—when bad, it's a torture," cryptically remarks T/3 Longston (surgical) . . . Says Lt. Olenik (pharmacy) "The real satisfaction I get out of teaching is to see an individual develop, to grow into something new." . . . Capt. Hornick (x-ray) makes this penetrating observation: "The drawback of Army teaching is repetition. There is a constant challenge to the instructor, to maintain a high sense of interest primarily for the student, but also for himself. There is also the difficulty a scientifically trained professional man meets with in adapting his methods to the proper level of the untrained individual."

Perhaps all instructors of the MDETS will find a sympathetic note in the follow-

ing observation made by Jacques Barsun in his book, "Teacher in America."

"In recounting my apprenticeship I called teaching back-breaking work and later I hinted that steady teaching is a task that would fray the nerves of an ox. These are both sober statements. An hour of teaching is certainly the equivalent of a whole morning of office work. The pace, the concentration, the output of energy in office work are child's play compared with handling a class, and the smaller the class, the harder the work. Tutoring a single person—as someone has said—makes you understand what a dynamo feels like when it is discharging into a non-conductor."

—M/Sgt. ADOLPH PATZEWISCH

"A WAR EXPERT . . ."

(Continued from Page 14)

has it again she intends to keep it. To make the Port Arthur position secure, portions of the Chinese mainland must be held by friends of the Soviet Union. Outlet to the Pacific Ocean is through the Yellow Sea, blocked on the east by Korea, the upper half of which Russia needed to safeguard Port Arthur in that direction. That is why the Red army rushed into northern Korea soon after going to war with Japan. In time all of Korea is to be turned back to the native population; meanwhile the Soviet Union will have established favorably-inclined Communistic groups of native Koreans.

South of Port Arthur is a 70-mile wide strait that connects the Yellow Sea with the gulf of Chihli. That gulf is surrounded by Shantung and Hopeh Provinces of China proper, and to a small extent by Manchuria. Looking into the future, the Soviet Union intends now to adopt such measures that Port Arthur shall never be threatened by an unfriendly power constructing military works on the Shantung promontory opposite Port Arthur. The promontory is now held by the Eighth Route Army, the best of Communist military forces.

In Shantung Province is the port and harbor of Tsingtao. In Hopeh Province are Peking and Tientsin. These two provinces, together with the inland provinces of Jehol and Chahar, form an invincible land-mass binding Inner and Outer Mongolia with Manchuria. These are the reasons why the Chinese Communists demand that upon the formation of a unified government in China, Communist troops shall occupy the four provinces and Communist governors rule them.

ADVISORY VS CONTROL COMMISSION

Secretary of State Byrnes has clarified the difference between an advisory commission and a control commission for Japan.

The United States proposed the creation of an advisory commission a week after Japan agreed to surrender. Foreign Commissar Molotov surprised the London conference of foreign ministers by proposing that a control commission be set up for Japan.

Prior to the London meeting, the proposal advanced by the United States for an advisory commission had been agreed to by Great Britain, Russia and China, with the further proviso that France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the Philippines hold membership in the council. It is likely that India also will be included. A meeting of the advisory commission has been called for October 23, with Major General Frank R. McCoy as the United States representative.

Secretary Byrnes stated that the advisory commission or council has no authority to make recommendations on military operations or disposition of territory. His idea of wise procedure is to let the council work out recommendations for long-range control of Japan after the period of military occupation comes to an end.

Russia's proposal to create a control commission, if adopted, would mean either replacing General MacArthur, or curtailing his authority as supreme commander for the Allies. Secretary Byrnes made it clear that he does not favor the Russian proposal, and that there is no intention of altering MacArthur's status. He said also that the Japanese, having surrendered under the terms that the Emperor shall take orders from the Allied Supreme Commander, it would be a violation of the contract were orders to issue from a control commission.

U. S. CARRIER ESSEX

No warship of any nation has had a more notable record than the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Essex. For two years that ended when Halsey's fleet moved into Tokyo Bay, the Essex supported every major Pacific engagement from Tarawa to the Japanese homeland. The Essex produced the leading individual naval flyer, Commander David McCampbell, who shot down 34 Japanese planes. Air Group 83 of the Essex flew 36,841 combat hours. The Essex fought in 68 combat operations. Her antiaircraft guns shot down 33 Japanese attacking planes. Her air groups destroyed 1,531 Japanese aircraft and received credit for an additional 800 probables.

Essex aviators sent 25 Japanese warships and 86 noncombatant vessels to the bottom. They damaged an additional 113 war vessels and 195 noncombatant ships. Total Japanese warships and noncombatant vessels destroyed and damaged by the Essex amounted to 419.

AWARDS AT BROOKE

(Continued from Page 18)

three battle stars. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ballard Grisham who reside in Seadrift.

**SERGEANT BEREK, OF CHICAGO,
RECEIVES AWARD OF THE SILVER
STAR AT THE BROOKE GENERAL
HOSPITAL**

Sergeant William F. Berek, an Infantryman, now a patient in the Thoracic Surgery Ward (6) at Brooke General Hospital, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in Belgium. The presentation was made by Colonel John C. Woodland, commanding the Brooke General Hospital.

The citation, read by First Lieutenant James E. Mance, adjutant of the Brooke General Hospital, is as follows: "Numerically superior forces had succeeded in wounding soldiers occupying a house and were preventing litter bearers from evacuating them, by keeping the house and all routes of approach under intense fire. At great risk to his life, Sergeant Berek voluntarily made three trips under fire assisting in evacuating the wounded. Together with his comrades, Sergeant Berek safely evacuated twenty wounded soldiers."

Assigned to Co. G, 120th Infantry, 30th Division when he went overseas in February of 1944, Sergeant Berek was a member of the "lost battalion" at Moratán, France when his unit was missing for 6 days in August of 1944.

Wounded three times, Sergeant Berek wears the Purple Heart and two Oak-Leaf Clusters. The first time he was wounded July 25, 1944, the second, August 10, 1944, and the last time on February 27, 1945. He returned from overseas in June.

Besides the Silver Star and the Purple Heart with Clusters, Sergeant Berek wears the Good Conduct ribbon, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the European Theatre of Operations ribbon with four battle stars and the Distinguished Unit Citation. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Ostrowski of 7332 S. Artesian in Chicago.

**BHC-ARMY-CRAFTS-CONTEST—
OPEN TO ALL MILITARY
PERSONNEL OF BROOKE
HOSPITAL CENTER**

The Brooke Hospital Center's Army Crafts Contest offers the following prizes:

- 1st PRIZE—\$25.00 War Bond**
- 2nd PRIZE—\$10.00 War Bond**
- 3rd PRIZE—\$5.00 in War Stamps**

CLASSES OF ENTRIES

Class I—Originality of Design

Class II—Best Craft Techniques and Materials

Class III—Inventive Use of Improvised Materials

Class IV—Functional Value

Entries must be in by November 15th, 1945. Entry blanks may be obtained in the Occupational Therapy Shops or from your Special Services Offices.

GENERAL RULES:

1. Each entrant will fill out one entry form.
2. All military personnel are eligible.
3. No restrictions are placed on types of entries, materials, or numbers of entries submitted by any one participant.
4. Entries will have been made while in military service.
5. Entries will not include paintings, drawings, sculpture, prints, renderings, or photography.
6. Entries will not exceed 25 pounds in weight and 30 cubic feet based on their three outside, over-all dimensions. There are no minimum weights or measurements.
7. All entries will be returned to entrants when no longer needed for exhibition purposes.

The following categories are suggested:

(a) **Household articles.** Knives, can openers, tableware, spoons, forks, pots and pans, bread trays, etc. Carvings, trays, vases, letter openers, clocks, lamps, book-ends, tables, coat hangers, ink stands, waste baskets, etc. Spades, hoes, rakes, garden furniture, bird houses, etc. Rugs, curtains, draperies, mats, table cloths, couch covers. Marketing baskets, mats, floor coverings, etc.

(b) **Articles for gifts and personal use.** Gloves, moccasins, handbags, belts, knitted hose, aprons, cigarette cases, rings, broaches, bracelets, ear-rings, wallets, key cases, walking sticks, etc.

(c) **Models.** Houses, parks, memorial monuments, stage sets, plants and factories, furniture, etc. Ships, trains, automobiles, tanks, planes, etc.

(d) **Toys, games and athletic equipment.** Animals, dolls, animated toys, decorative wood blocks, etc. Chess sets, backgammon sets, poker sets, jig saw puzzles, archery sets, croquet sets, fishing rods, etc.

DREAMS ARE REAL

I dreamed I stood on the crest of a hill,
And looked on a valley fair;

'Twas a peaceful scene, I saw in my dream,
But something was lacking there.

When I awoke, the dream lingered on,
It haunted me all the day thru;

At last, my heart found the answer,

The thing that was lacking, was you!

—LT. HELEN ARMSTRONG, ANC
Patient in Ward 11,
Brooke General Hospital

353,710 U. S. Dead, Millions Injured as Result Of Careless Accidents In a 5-Year Period

It is not intended or desired that the following statistical figures will produce a 'fear of injury' complex in anyone, but rather that they will clearly point out the need for accident prevention work. Then too, it is hoped that these remarks may create a greater degree of safety consciousness on the part of those who read them, and an awareness of individual responsibility in the maintenance of physical fitness through the avoidance and prevention of accidents.

During the five year period, 1938 through 1942, 353,710 persons died as a result of injuries sustained in accidents in the United States from motor vehicles, falls, burns and drowning. Projecting this loss to a few Texas towns, for the sake of a homely illustration, one might say that in five years the total populations of Austin, Waco, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Abilene, Brownwood, Marshall, Temple, Gonzales, Beeville, Sweetwater, New Braunfels and Seguin were entirely destroyed as a result of only four types of accidents.

Further, during a three-year period, 1940 through 1942, all types of accidents accounted for over 280,000 lives in the United States; whereas, the total number of men killed in action in the Army and Navy from December 7, 1941 (Pearl Harbor) to December 7, 1944, a three-year period, was 119,578. This is a ratio of nearly two and one-half deaths by accident in the United States to one killed in action in World War II. And, while on the subject of the War, it might be timely to state that hospitalization for non-combat injuries in the Continental United States and overseas theaters was of such proportion as to have withheld from service or combat a number of men greater than three full infantry divisions, with all their complements, for a full year of war.

Finally figures reveal that in New York State alone, there were 807,298 compensations paid out over a ten-year period ending in 1942, for industrial injuries in that state. Total amount paid was \$289,396,476.00.

It would be interesting to elaborate on the preceding figures, but space does not permit. However, it can be said that the figures on accidental deaths barely touch the surface of accidents as a whole. The figures do not reflect the millions of minor and major injuries which involve expense and suffering.

Industrial managements spend millions of dollars annually for safety promotion, and save many times those millions in compensations, medical fees, training new employees, machinery repair or replacement, etc. Additional millions are spent by Civil Governments, and by the Army for accident

prevention, and such outlays are not made without justifiable proof of its effectiveness.

Safety at the Brooke Hospital Center involves an organization and a program, about which latter you will learn more later. The organization stems directly from the Commanding General, through the Executive Officer to a Safety Council composed of several key officers. Reporting to this Council, and in cooperation with its members in effecting corrective measures, is the office of the Safety Director. It is the responsibility of this office to make safety inspections, conduct investigations of military and civilian injuries for causes, etc., make analyses of accident reports to arrive at corrective measures to be applied, make consolidated monthly reports to the Service Command, and plan and direct the safety program. Funnelling into this office from all the various activities of the hospital are accident reports which are made out by non-commissioned officers, foremen, or supervisors upon whom falls the responsibility for accident prevention within their own spheres of authority. These accident reports constitute the essential tools for proper accident analysis, and the determination of effective preventive measures. It is necessary then, that all accidents and especially all injuries, regardless of how minor they may seem, be reported immediately to the supervisor. Between these foremen, supervisors, and non-commissioned officers, and the office of the Safety Director there is a Safety Committee whose members function as liaison between the above elements. Its members will assist the Safety Director in investigations, inspections, and in working out training programs in line with the nature of the activity which they represent.

Such an organization is the result of an effort to coordinate all hospital activities into such a relationship that the primary objective of protecting the individual from accidental injuries may be more effectively accomplished.

In conclusion, there are two points which deserve particular emphasis. First, accident prevention is an integral part of every job, and to be effective must be participated in by every individual. Second, responsibility for accident prevention in any given activity falls directly upon the supervisor, foreman or non-Commissioned officer in charge of that activity. Finally, we hope that, in all fairness to one's family, employer and oneself, each member of the personnel of Brooke Hospital Center will give accident prevention a larger place in his daily living.

—H. L. EVANS
Assistant Safety Director